



GLOSSOP
Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

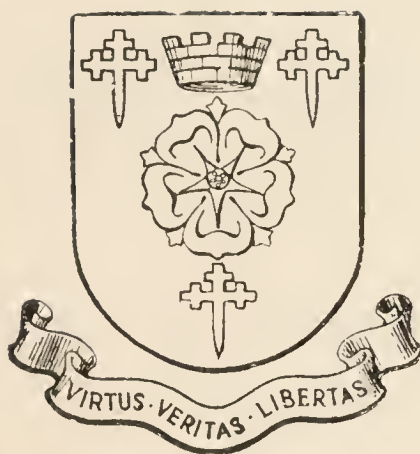
(E. H. Marcus Milligan, M.D., D.P.H.)

WITH THAT OF

The Sanitary Inspector

(H. Dane, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.)

FOR THE YEAR 1935.



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Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health of Glossop,
For the Year 1935.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
GLOSSOP,
APRIL, 1936.

*To the Minister of Health and the Mayor, Aldermen and
Burgesses of the Borough of Glossop.*

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby submit my SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT,
that for the year 1935.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. M. Milligan, M.D., D.P.H.,
(Fellow Society of M.O.H. and the
Royal Institute of Public Health),
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Section A.—General Details.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical
Superintendent Fever Hospital, Medical Superintendent of
Maternity and Child Welfare Services and Police Surgeon:
E. H. M. MILLIGAN, M.D., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeon to Maternity and Child Welfare Committee
and Education Committee: Mr. H. POSTON (resigned 1936)
ROLAND BARNES, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. (as from Sept.,
1936).

Oculist to the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare
Eye Clinic: PETER MALLOCH, L.R.C.P. and S.

Surgeon to Tonsil and Adenoid Clinic of Education and Maternity
and Child Welfare Committee: MARCUS MAMOURIAN,
F.R.C.S.

Obstetric Surgeon to Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, for
Maternity Clinic, etc.: J. W. A. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.

Dentist for the Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Dental
Clinic: Miss M. ROBERTSON, L.D.S.

Sanitary Inspector, Food and Drugs Inspector and Housing
Mr. H. DANE, Cert. R. San. Inst.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Mrs. M. Wooliscroft, S.R.N. & C.M.B. & Cert. R. San. Inst.

Miss Roscoe

“ ”

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99

Clerks: Miss E. H. Mocre and Miss N. Anderton.

CENSUS RETURNS, 1935.

TABLE B.

AREAS, WHICH HAVE BEEN ALTERED BETWEEN 26th APRIL, 1931, AND 30th JUNE, 1935, SHOWING CONSTITUTIONS AS AT THE LATTER DATE IN TERMS OF CONSTITUTIONS AS AT THE FORMER DATE, TOGETHER WITH PARTICULARS OF ACREAGE AND POPULATION.

Reference to Authority.	Existing Area, <i>i.e.</i> , as constituted at 30th June, 1935.	Composition of Exist- ing Area in terms of areas as constituted at 26th April, 1931. (Names or descriptions which have now ceased to exist are marked *.)	Acreege (Land and Inland Water)	Population.		Existing Areas in which the balance (if any) of 1931 Area named in col. "c" is now situated
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
b ... Glossop M B. ...	Glossop M.B. ...	3052 ...	20531 ...	19509 ...	—	
	(whole)					
	Glossop Dale ...	271 ...	517 ...	492 ...	Chapel-en-	
	R.D.* (part, viz.,				le-Frith	
	part of Charles-				R.D.	
	worth C.P.).					
			3323	21048	20001	

TABLE C.

ACREAGE AND CENSUS POPULATION OF AREAS AS CONSTITUTED AT 30th JUNE, 1935.

Area (as constituted at 30th June, 1935).				Acreage. (Land and Inland Water).		Census Population. 1921. 1931.		
GLOSSOP M.B.	...	...	...	3323	...	21048	...	20001
<i>Wards—</i>								
All Saints'	...	...	...	925	...	6184	...	6061
Hadfield	...	...	...	1313	...	6756	...	6270
St. James'	...	...	...	1085	...	8108	...	7678
				3323		21048		20001

TABLE D.

ACREAGE, CENSUS POPULATIONS, PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS OF AREAS, AS CONSTITUTED AT 30th JUNE, 1935.

		Census Populations.						
		1921.			1931.			
Area (as constituted at 30th June, 1935).	Acreage (Land and Inland Water).	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per acre.
GLOSSOP M.B. ...	3323	21048	9607	11441	20001	9273	10728	6·0

Private Families and Dwellings, 1931.

Area (as constituted at 30th June, 1935).	Acreage (Land and Inland Water).	Structurally Separate Dwellings.					
		Private Families.	Population in Private Families.	Occupied.	Unoccupied	Rooms occupied.	Persons per Room.
GLOSSOP M B. ..	3323 ...	5610 ...	19358 ...	5598 ...	101 .	25316 ...	0·76

(†) Counting the Houses (unfit for occupation) at Waterside.

TABLE E.

AGES (GROUPED) AND MARITAL CONDITIONS IN AREAS AS CONSTITUTED AT 30th JUNE, 1935, IN RESPECT OF WHICH BOUNDARIES HAVE BEEN CHANGED BETWEEN THAT DATE AND THE DATE OF THE CENSUS, VIZ., 26th APRIL, 1931.

		TOTAL POPULATION.		MARRIED ONLY.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL ...	...	9273	10728	4571	4638
<i>Marital Conditions</i>					
Single...	...	4280	5073	—	—
Married	...	4571	4638	4571	4638
Widowed	...	421	1017	—	—
Divorced	...	1	—	—	—
<i>Ages (last Birthday)</i>					
0—4 ...	...	579	567	—	—
5—9 ...	...	595	666	—	—
10—14 ...	...	699	668	—	—
15—19 ...	...	757	799	—	7
20—24 ...	...	781	862	107	172
25—29 ...	...	786	857	419	475
30—34 ...	...	735	835	607	602
35—39 ...	...	613	811	519	611
40—44 ...	...	659	867	575	618
45—49 ...	...	648	749	576	530
50—54 ...	...	629	791	538	537
55—59 ...	...	581	683	490	431
60—64 ...	...	467	570	364	326
65—69 ...	...	317	473	217	208
70—74 ...	...	202	291	110	89
75—79 ...	...	88	154	41	28
80—84 ...	...	32	64	7	4
85—89 ...	...	5	18	1	—
90—94 ...	..	—	3	—	—
95 and over	...	—	—	—	—

STATISTICS.

Area: Land, 3,033 acres; Water, 17 acres.

Population (Gamesley included): 19,030.

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931), 5,454; in 1935, 5,888.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1931), 5466.

Rateable Value, 90,145, 1st April, 1936.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £345, 1st April, 1936.

				M.		F.		Total.
Live Births:	Legitimate	...	...	114	...	94	...	208
	Illegitimate	...	...	2	...	5	...	7
Total Live Births	...	...	...	116	...	99	...	215
Deaths	...	...	...	130	...	125	...	255

Death Rate (R.G.) 13.4. Corrected, 12.6.

(Factor for correction, .946).

Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	41.8
Birth Rate	...	...	...	11.2
Stillbirths	...	...	...	13.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth:

From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	0
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	0
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0
,, Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	0
,, Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	4
,, Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	0
,, Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	0

S.D. 55. Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1935.

England & Wales, London, 121 Great Towns,
and 140 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures, based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales.	121 County Boro's and Great Towns including London.	140 Smaller Towns (resident pop'lations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.	GLOSSOP.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births :—					
Live	14·7	14·8	14·8	13·3	11·2
Still	0·62	0·68	0·64	0·52	2·7
Deaths :—					
All Causes	11·7	11·8	11·2	11·4	13·4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	00·0
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·00	0·00
Scarlet Fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00
Whooping Cough	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·00
Diphtheria	0·08	0·09	0·07	0·06	0·05
Influenza	0·18	0·16	0·17	0·11	0·21
Violence	0·52	0·45	0·41	0·51	0·31
Notifications :—					
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2·96	3·19	2·75	2·64	2·4
Diphtheria	1·60	1·96	1·34	2·25	2·7
Enteric Fever... ..	0·04	0·04	0·06	0·05	0·00
Erysipelas	0·42	0·48	0·37	0·45	0·15
Pneumonia	1·15	1·36	0·98	0·89	0·57
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	57	62	55	58	41·8
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5·7	7·9	3·8	11·2	4·7
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	1·68	Not available	Not available	Not available	{ 4·7 4·7 9·4
Others	2·42				
Total	4·10				
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	1·61	Not available	Not available	Not available	{ 4·3 4·3 8·6
Others	2·32				
Total	3·93				
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever	3·60	4·55	2·76	4·32	0·0
Puerperal Pyrexia	9·44	11·14	8·25	11·89	4·3

Statistics for 1935 and Previous Years.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate from Enteric and Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate excluding Phthisis.	Infantile Death Rate.
1918—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	13.02	16.69	0.70	0.27	1.78	2.80	66.6
1919—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.13	16.94	0.89	0.21	0.97	3.41	94.9
1920—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	15.37	13.92	0.14	0.10	0.78	2.44	13.4
1921—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.38	12.66	0.42	0.15	0.68	2.47	97.5
1922—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.01	13.24	0.28	0.14	0.81	2.25	64.75
1923—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	26.60	11.96	0.79	0.15	0.62	2.37	84.0
1924—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	17.8	13.7	0.33	0.14	0.76	3.1	77.7
1925—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	24.41	11.26	0.55	0.32	0.66	2.11	77.53
1926—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	15.6	12.9	0.38	0.14	0.47	2.4	58.2
1927—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	21.78	11.05	0.40	0.13	0.64	1.77	76.2
1928—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.09	13.22	0.29	0.09	0.62	2.13	75.3
1929—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.8	10.8	0.45	0.14	0.58	1.67	76.4
1930—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.9	15.2	0.58	0.19	0.48	3.3	81.9
1931—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	19.9	11.23	0.34	0.13	0.62	2.0	74.2
1932—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.13	13.3	0.39	0.05	0.89	2.28	45.7
1933—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	20.0	11.6	0.46	0.11	0.68	2.02	75.9
1934—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	13.3	14.2	0.36	0.10	0.71	2.51	69.2
1935—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	18.3	10.6	0.38	0.09	0.58	1.54	72.6
1936—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	13.3	13.07	0.36	0.05	0.25	1.6	61.3
1937—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	17.47	11.36	0.27	0.09	0.54	1.82	69.8
1938—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	13.13	13.08	0.1	0.05	0.2	1.22	77.5
1939—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	17.14	10.58	0.37	0.10	0.55	1.24	64.2
1940—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	11.6	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.9	70.1
1941—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.5	11.5	0.31	0.08	0.55	1.82	67.0
1942—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	12.4	12.4	0.3	0.20	0.50	1.4	77.5
1943—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.65	10.42	0.32	0.09	0.50	1.17	65.3
1944—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	11.6	15.0	0.30	0.00	0.48	0.89	47.3
1945—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.28	11.46	0.23	0.09	0.48	1.43	67.8
1946—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	10.7	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.35	0.76	61.6
1947—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	16.09	11.26	0.23	0.07	0.44	1.22	60.9
1948—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	10.6	14.4	0.05	0.00	0.42	1.4	69.0
1949—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.8	11.32	0.22	0.07	0.48	1.31	65.4
1950—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	11.1	14.4	0.31	0.00	0.47	1.04	52.1
1951—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	14.63	10.58	0.15	0.02	0.43	1.08	54.96
1952—Glossop Average, Urban Districts of Derbyshire.	11.2	13.4	0.10	0.05	0.26	1.20	41.8

+Corrected, 12.6.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1935.
(CIVILIANS ONLY).

	M.	F.
All Causes	130	125
Typhoid Fever, etc.	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1
Influenza	3	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	4
Other Tuberculosis	1	—
Syphilis	—	—
General Paralysis of Insane, etc.	—	—
Cancer	23	19
Diabetes	4	3
Cerebro Hæmorrhage	13	12
Heart Disease	30	30
Aneurysm	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	11	8
Bronchitis	5	6
Pneumonia	4	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	1	—
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1	—
Appendicitis	1	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—
Other Liver Diseases	—	2
Other Digestive Diseases	3	4
Nephritis	5	5
Puerperal Sepsis	—	1
Other Puerperal Causes	—	1
Congenital Causes, etc.	2	2
Senility	6	9
Suicide	2	1
Other Violence	2	1
Other Defined Causes	9	8
Ill-defined Causes	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):		
Small-Pox	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year:		
Total	4	5
Legitimate	4	4
Illegitimate	—	1

Live Births:					M.	F.
Total	...	...	...	...	116	99
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	114	94
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	5
Stillbirths.						
Total	...	...	...	...	4	9
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—
Population, 19,030.						

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The total number of deaths in 1935 was 255 and the death rate per thousand 13.4; the chief causes of death are those tabled below:—

Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels						
(including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	...	...	...	...	104	5.46
Respiratory Diseases						
(including Phthisis)	...	...	...	...	28	1.46
Cancer	...	...	...	...	42	2.20
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	10	0.52
Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	2	0.10

The chief causes of death are still Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels, Cancer and Respiratory Diseases. The first two, at 5.46 and 2.20, are above the rate for England and Wales.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The Table below gives the number of deaths (including Phthisis) from Respiratory Diseases since 1912:—

1912	...	...	...	77
1913	...	...	...	87
1914	...	...	...	63
1915	...	...	...	76
1916	...	...	...	68
1917	...	...	...	77
1918	...	...	...	84
1919	...	...	...	65
1920	...	...	...	64
1921	...	...	...	65
1922	...	...	...	52
1923	...	...	...	57
1924	...	...	...	68
1925	...	...	...	63
1926	...	...	...	63
1927	...	...	...	37
1928	...	...	...	28
1929	...	...	...	71
1930	...	...	...	39
1931	...	...	...	27
1932	...	...	...	22
1933	...	...	...	36
1934	...	...	...	29
1935	...	...	...	23

The death rate from Respiratory Diseases in Glossop, as compared with the rate in England and Wales will be seen by the following comparison:—

All Respiratory Diseases, Death Rates (Bronchitis and Pneumonia, etc., Phthisis):

		Glossop. per thousand.		England & Wales. per thousand.
Ten years ending 1921	...	3.59	...	2.50
Year ending 1922	...	2.40	...	3.03
„ 1923	...	2.75	...	2.55
„ 1924	...	3.3	...	2.9
„ 1925	...	3.17	...	2.8
„ 1926	...	3.2	...	2.5
„ 1927	...	1.90	...	2.7
„ 1928	...	1.42	...	2.25
„ 1929	...	3.6	...	2.89
„ 1930	...	1.9	...	2.04
„ 1931	...	1.37	...	2.34
„ 1932	...	1.11	...	2.04
„ 1933	...	1.89	...	2.08
„ 1934	...	1.51	...	1.86
„ 1935	...	1.46	...	

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis itself in Glossop, as compared with England, will be seen by the following figures:—

Death Rates, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, per thousand.

	England and Wales.		Derbyshire.		Glossop.
1891-1900	1.37	.....	1.07	.....	2.01
1901-1910	1.15	.....	.79	.....	1.29
1911-1920	1.15	.....	.69	.....	.95
1921-1925	.85	.....	.58	.....	.65
1926-1931	.76	.....	—	.....	.48
1932	.68	.....	.68	.....	.35
1933	.69	.....	.48	.....	0.42
1934	.63	.....	.39	.....	0.47
1935	—	.....	—	.....	0.26

	England and Wales.		Urban Districts		Glossop.
1922	.88	.....	.64	.....	.45
1923	.83	.....	.58	.....	.62
1924	.84	.....	.62	.....	.48
1925	.83	.....	.68	.....	.89
1926	.77	.....	.58	.....	.71
1927	.79	.....	.54	.....	.25
1928	.75	.....	.55	.....	.2
1929	0.79	.....	0.55	.....	.70
1930	0.73	.....	0.5	.....	0.5
1931	0.74	.....	0.48	.....	0.55
1932	0.68	.....	0.44	.....	0.35
1933	0.69	.....	0.47	.....	0.42
1934	0.63	.....	0.43	.....	0.47

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS.

(Including Cerebral Hæmorrhage).

The death rate in Glossop from the above diseases, as compared with that in England and Wales, is given below:—

					Glossop.	England & Wales.
1920	...	...	...	...	—	1.9
1921	...	...	...	...	2.4	2.4
1922	...	...	...	...	3.7	2.6
1923	...	...	...	...	3.4	2.6
1924	...	...	...	...	4.25	2.7
1925	...	...	...	...	4.3	2.8
1926	...	...	...	...	2.8	2.8
1927	...	...	...	...	3.7	3.13
1928	...	...	...	...	4.2	3.2
1929	...	...	...	...	3.8	3.6
1930	...	...	...	...	3.2	3.4
1931	...	...	...	...	5.9	3.7
1932	...	...	...	...	4.3	4.2
1933	...	...	...	...	5.3	3.9
1934	...	...	...	...	5.7	3.9
1935	...	...	...	...	5.46	...

CANCER.

					Glossop.	England & Wales.
1933	...	...	...	...	1.78	1.59
1934	...	...	...	...	2.52	1.63
1935	...	...	...	...	2.20	...

In 1931 the Death Rate was 2.02, in 1932 2.2, 1.78 in 1933, 2.52 in 1934, and last year 2.20; the Death Rate is about 0.66 per thousand above the rate for England and Wales.

Regarding Death Rates, the Infantile Mortality Rate of 1935 was 41.8—the lowest ever recorded in the Borough—and the Phthisis Death Rate at .26 was about equal to the lowest ever recorded (in 1927 and 1928, .25 and .2). The rate is about half that for England and Wales and is very satisfactory for an industrial town.

Causes of Death of Children under 1 year.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Smallpox
Chickenpox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria & Croup
Erysipelas
Phthisis
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	1	...	...	1
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia(all forms)...	1	...	1	2
Diarrhœa
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying
Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations	1	...	...	1
Premature Birth
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Icterus Neonatorum
Influenza
Hæmorrhagic Disease
Pyloric Stenosis
Asphyxia Livida
Totals	...	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	9

I give table shewing neo natal deaths since 1929:—

NEO NATAL DEATHS, 1929—1934.

1929.	Live Births	...	228	
	Infant Deaths	...	17	(of which 8 under 4 weeks).
1930.	Live Births	...	245	
	Infant Deaths	...	19	(of which 9 under 4 weeks).
1931.	Live Births	...	230	
	Infant Deaths	...	10	(of which 4 under 4 weeks).
1932.	Live Births	...	211	
	Infant Deaths	...	15	(of which 13 under 4 weeks).
1933.	Live Births	...	203	
	Infant Deaths	...	14	(of which 7 under 4 weeks).
1934.	Live Births	...	211	
	Infant Deaths	...	11	(of which 5 under 4 weeks).
1935.	Live Births	...	215	
	Infant Deaths	...	9	(of which 4 under 4 weeks).
Total Infant Deaths in the 7 years: 95 (of which 50 were under 4 weeks).				

The Infant Mortality rate for 1935 at 41·8 is lower than that for the whole country which is 57.

Section B.—General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

(1) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

See front of Report.

(2) (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

No change since 1934.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, 1935.

The following are particulars of specimens examined in the County Laboratory and Manchester University:

				Glossop Borough.	
Enterica:—				Positive.	Negative.
Typhoid, Paratyphoid A & B.	0	...	1		
Gaertner, Dysentery, etc.	...	0	...	1	
Diphtheria	...	...	27	...	430
Phthisis	...	...	4	...	16
Milk for T.B. (Inocu.) Ord.	...	1	...	16	
do (Micro.) Ord.	...	1	...	5	
Milk for Bacterial Count	...	24	...	—	
Milk for Bacillus Coli	...	3	...	25	
Miscellaneous	...	2	...	11	
				62	505

There were, in addition, 7 samples of water examined bacteriologically.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There are two Ambulances (motor) under the control of the Chief Constable, for general service and one (horse drawn) for Fever cases under control of the Health Committee.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

There are two Queen's Nurses, both live out in their own District.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Under the Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees; Maternity Clinic, Minor Ailment Clinic, Dental Clinic, Orthopaedic Clinic, Ultra Violet Ray Clinic, Eye Clinic, Tonsil and Adenoid Clinic, all at the Municipal Buildings, except the latter which is at Wood's Hospital.

(e) HOSPITALS AVAILABLE.

No change since 1931.

SPECIAL FACILITIES.

For Operative Surgery:—Wood's Hospital has an Operating Theatre fully equipped with Steam Steriliser, Operating Table and Instruments. The Matron and Nursing Staff have had special training in Theatre Work and there is a Consulting Surgical Staff. The Manchester Hospitals are also available.

X Ray:—A portable X Ray Apparatus has been installed by voluntary subscription in the Hospital.

Pathological Work:—Pathological Work is carried out by arrangement at the Ashton Infirmary in respect to cases at Wood's Hospital. The Manchester Hospitals are well equipped for Pathological Work and are also available.

Massage:—There is an Orthopædic Clinic at the Municipal Buildings and a fully trained Orthopædic Nurse attends; the District Queen's Nurses also carry out massage where required.

Dental and Orthopædic Work:—The Manchester Hospitals are available; they are supported by voluntary contributions. There are School Medical Clinics for Dental and Orthopædic work at the Municipal Buildings.

Co-operation with the Local Authority:—The Glossop Corporation controls the Wood's Hospital, Partington Maternity Home and Gamesley Isolation Hospital, while the County Infirmary is under the control of the County Council.

3) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(i) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The Partington Maternity Home has 9 beds for Mothers and several cots for Infants. This hospital (which is a voluntary one) is under the control of the Corporation (who are the Trustees) and the Corporation Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent. The County Infirmary also takes in Maternity cases.

Midwives are engaged by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for necessitous expectant mothers, application has to be made to the M.O.H. and the mothers attend the Maternity Clinic (Ante and Post Natal).

There is a Dental Clinic available for expectant mothers.

In cases in which the Obstetric Surgeon of the Maternity Clinic considers it advisable for a Midwife's case to be nursed in the Maternity Hospital, the Midwife is eligible for compensation by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee (10/6 is allowed).

(ii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Partington Maternity Hospital and County Infirmary.

(iii) HEALTH VISITORS.

There are two.

(iv) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The work is carried out by the Health Visitors under the supervision of the M.O.H.

(v) ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

There is a Clinic at the Municipal Buildings; cases requiring operation can be admitted to Wood's Hospital, Glossop, the Ancoats Hospital or the Manchester Royal or Salford Royal Infirmaries.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES MAINTAINED OR
SUBSIDISED BY THE COUNCIL DURING
THE YEAR 1935.

1.	Name and Address of Institution:	
	Partington Maternity Home, Glossop.	
2.	Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds	9
3.	Number of maternity cases admitted during the year...	100
4.	Average duration of stay (days)	14
5.	Number of cases delivered by:—	
(a)	Midwives	48
(b)	Doctors	45
	Miscarriages	3
	Transferred to St. Mary's, Manchester	3
	Cæsarian sections at Wood's Hospital	4

6.	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	10
7.	Number of cases notified as:—	
	(a) Puerperal Fever	0
	(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	0
8.	Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	0
9.	Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution	10
10.	(a) Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum: Watery Eyes	1
	(b) Result of treatment in each case: Cured.	
11.	(a) Number of Maternal Deaths	0
	(b) Cause of death in each case	0
12.	(a) Number of infant deaths:—	
	(i) Stillborn	1
	(ii) Within 10 days of birth	2
	(Non-labile under 6 months).	
	(b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable):—	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL REPORT, 1935.

Attendances made by Children for treatment	24
Attendances made by Nursing Mothers	216
No. of Individual Mothers treated	44
No. of Individual Children treated	11
Permanent Extractions	203
Temporary Extractions	8
Permanent Fillings	3
Temporary Fillings	24
Permanent Dressings	130
Temporary Dressings	3
Scalings	1
Local Anæsthetics	89
General Anæsthetics	1
Full Upper and Lower Dentures fitted	11
Lower Dentures fitted	0
Partial Upper and Lower Dentures fitted	2
Full Upper Dentures fitted	1
Repairs	2

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, AND THE WORK OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The following are the details of the work during the year:—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
Stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
First visits paid to notified cases (including stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
Mothers died of Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	9080
Visits under one year	...	...	...	...	...	...	4669
Visits over one year	...	...	...	...	...	...	4616
Total Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	9285

Visits to Expectant Mothers:—

First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	103
Total Visits	...	...	...	...	...	206

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Glossop Centre.	Hadfield.
New Members	114	52
Total Attendance of Infants	2719	880
Average Attendance	55	38
New Babies seen by Doctor	114	52
Total Examinations by Doctor	848	327
Number of Attendances under one year	1496	524
Number of Attendances over one year	1223	356

Specimens of Urine Examined ... 294

Grand Total Attendances for both Centres 3599

Table Showing Cause of Death of Infants under 1 Year
for the 16 Years Ending 1935.

Influenza	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	10
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	21
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	16
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	41
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	3
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	17
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	23
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	44
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	42
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	7
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	4

Tuberculosis, other than Lungs	5
Injury at Birth	8
Overlaying	1
Epilepsy	1
Umbilical Hæmorrhage	2
Other Diseases	19
<hr/>	
Total number of Deaths	280
Number of Births for the 16 years ..	4387
Infantile Mortality Rate for the 16 years ending 1935	61.5

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

All maternal deaths are investigated by the M.O.H. There were 2 last year. One was due to Eclampsia and one due to Delayed Labour and Septic Peritonitis.

An Ante Natal Clinic was established during 1933.

A maternity hospital is available for all expectant mothers, and an obstetric consultant is also available for giving assistance where such is required.

MATERNITY CLINIC.

Total Number of Attendances by Expectant Mothers at the Clinic at the Municipal Buildings	268
Total Number of Expectant Mothers who attended Clinic above	67
Total Number of Expectant Mothers who attended at Maternity Hospital	80

Mothers can also obtain Post Natal Treatment as well as Ante Natal.

Section C.—Sanitary Circumstances of Glossop.

(1) WATER AND DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

(a) WATER.

Analys's of Water Samples:—

1 Sample taken for full Chemical Analysis

70 Samples of Water taken for Action on Lead.

8 Samples of Water taken for Bacteriological Examination.

(b) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No important change.

(2) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No important change.

Glossop Brook should occasionally be cleaned out and more steps taken to prevent rubbish and litter being tipped into it.

NUISANCES, ACTION TAKEN, AND RESULTS, including

Nuisances *re* Houses.

Sanitary Inspections	...	...	12,453
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	20
Informal Notices Served	...	...	1,721

	No. of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	No. of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	No. of Nuisances Abated, with or without Notice.
<i>Drainage—</i>			
No disconnection of Waste Pipe	—	—	—
Defective Waste Pipe, Traps, Inlets, and Drains	330	—	330
Drains Obstructed	...	...	...
<i>Closets and Ashpits—</i>			
Defective Privies, Pail Closets, Ash Bins and Ashpits	500	—	500
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	10	—	10
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s or W.W.C.'s	—	—	—
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets	180	—	180
Provision of Additional Water Closets	2	—	2
Provision of Portable Ash- bins	430	—	430
Dirty Closets	8	—	8
<i>Other Defects—</i>			
Paving of Courts and Yards	...	Notices mostly issued under H. and T. P. Acts	...
Roofs, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts	...		...
Sinks	150		20
Insufficient Ventilation	...		...
Windows	...		...
Dampness	...		...
Water in Cellars	—		0
Water Supply	...		...
Overcrowding	...		...
Foul Condition of Houses	50		...
Offensive Accumulations	30		...
Animals Improperly Kept	—		...
Pigsties	5		...
Smoke Nuisances	1		...
Urinals	—		...
Nuisances not specified above	25		...
	1721	20	2009

									Nuisances Abated with or without Notice
			Number on Register.		Inspections Made.		Notices Served.		
Dairies (49), Cowsheds (90), Milk- sellers (109) & Milkshops (60) in Boro'					483	...	20	...	20
Bakehouses	...	...	70	...	78	...	12	...	12
Slaughterhouses...	...	...	19	...	652	...	14	...	14
Offensive Trades	...	...	5	...	104	...	2	...	2
Common Lodging-houses		2	...	—	...	Chief Constable is Inspector			
					205	1317	48		48

INFECTED ROOMS DISINFECTED.

Number, 900. Method, S.O.², Formaldehyde Spray and Formaldehyde Gas, Bombay Liquid, etc.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION.

Water. Chemically, 71; Bacteriologically, 8. Milk tested on Gerber tester by the Sanitary Inspector, 49.

MANURE HEAPS—METHOD OF DEALING WITH.

Every Spring, notices regarding prevention of the breeding of flies are sent to all owners of manure pits and midden steads. Action is taken to see that ashpits are emptied regularly.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

There are five playgrounds in the Borough; it would be a good plan to offer prizes for the best kept backyards, and so provide additional playing space near houses.

OPEN SPACES.

There are, in addition to the playing fields, 3 Public Parks and 2 Open Spaces belonging to the Council.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of Pails in the Borough is, approximately, 57; W.C's, 3,750; W.W.C's, 479; and Privies, 26; including factories and workshops. Ash Bins, 3,860; Ashpits, 60 (most covered).

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse is removed by the Corporation and is paid for at present through the rates; there is no destructor and the refuse is tipped.

The instructions and precautions issued by the Ministry of Health in respect to Refuse Tips are adhered to.

BURNING OF REFUSE.

There is no Destructor in the Borough.

SCHOOLS.

Action taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Disease in the Schools. See page 28 Report for 1933. The Education Authority contemplate resurfacing school playgrounds in conjunction with the Managers of the Non Provided Schools.

GLOSSOP CORPORATION.
RAINFALL, 1935.

Inches				Inches			
January	...	...	3·06	July	...	...	1·79
February	...	...	5·49	August	...	...	1·83
March	...	...	2·03	September	...	...	5·29
April	...	...	2·82	October	...	...	7·29
May	...	...	0·75	November	...	...	5·39
June	...	...	3·58	December	...	...	4·18

Year's Total ... 43·50 inches.

Total days with 0·01 inches or more ... 211

Total days with 0·04 inches or more ... 170

HEAVIEST RAINFALL IN 24 HOURS.

Inches				Inches			
January 1st	...	...	0·82	July 3rd	...	...	0·55
February 15th	...	...	1·32	August 26th	...	...	0·90
March 23rd	...	...	1·09	September 24th	...	...	0·95
April 17th	...	...	0·48	October 9th	...	...	1·08
May 13th	...	...	0·30	November 14th	...	...	1·20
June 5th	...	...	0·37	December 25th	...	...	0·75

I am indebted to Mr. George Faulds, the Borough Surveyor, for these details.

WATER SUPPLY.

EXTENSIONS OF MAINS.

During the year (1935) and early part of 1936 there was an extensive replacing of mains in the Hadfield area and in all approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles were relaid. The Hadfield mains were also extended (by about a mile in length) so as to link up with the Gamesley supply, and Gamesley is now supplied with water from the Hadfield supply at Padfield.

The Hadfield mains which link up at the Plough Inn with the Swineshaw supply (the chief supply of the Borough) have since the relaying of the mains supplied a small part of the area formerly supplied from Swineshaw, this area includes Simmondley Lane Simmondley, Dinting Vale, Adderley and Dinting Lane, the number of houses included in these extensions are: Gamesley 156, Simmondley 25, Simmondley Lane 95, Dinting Lane 37, Dinting Vale 60, Adderley 10, Other Dinting 5; total 388. Further additions are in progress to include Dinting Road, Park Crescent, The Ashes, and part of North Road including Wood's Hospital and the Partington Home (now completed, May 13th).

CONTAMINATION OF THE SUPPLY.

There has been no serious contamination of the supply during 1935.

QUALITY OF THE SUPPLY.

The Swineshaw supply which supplies All Saints' and St. James' Wards (over 2/3rds of the Borough) is a very pure supply.

Analysis date of the water is appended:—

No. 175.

Derbyshire County Council.

Bacteriological Report on Water Sample.

Number of Sample 1
Date Sample taken: October 22nd, 1935.
Age of Sample in hours 24 in c.c.
Source of Sample: Swineshaw Reservoir. Sample 25
Authority: Glossop Corporation.
Number of bacteria per c.c. in Agar-Agar after
24 hours incubation at 37° Centigrade ... 20
Number of bacteria per c.c. in Agar after
72 hours incubation at 20° Centigrade ... 110
Bacillus Coli Communis was present in 150 c.c.
New County Offices, Derby. C. F. Peckham,
Asst. County Bacteriologist.
Date: 26/10/1935.

Water Received on September 26th, 1934, from Glossop.
Swineshaw Supply—Tap Sample.

Results of Analysis.

Colour	...	...	...	...	...	Bluish.
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Smell	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Opalescence	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs. 27° C.	...	...	...	...	...	0.024
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.0004
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.0014
Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	0.016
Chlorides	...	...	...	...	...	1.3
Hardness: Temporary	...	...	...	...	0.5	
Permanent	...	...	...	...	3.0	
					—	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3.5
Reaction, pH.	...	...	...	...	...	7.5—8
Lead Content	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Action on Lead	...	...	...	...	...	0.03
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	Traces.

Results expressed in parts per 100,000 parts.

Harri Heap. M.Sc., F.I.C.,
City Analyst.

The Hadfield supply contains peat and is highly lead soluble, but it is now filtered by air scoured pressure filters and is dosed with lime after treatment with alumina ferric in order to prevent its lead soluble action.

This treatment has greatly reduced the lead solubility but there is still some soluble action in the last two samples taken (in February and March) dissolved 0.2 and 0.1 parts per 100,000 of lead.

★It may be possible to reduce this lead soluble action by further increasing the pH value.

Details of analysis of the Hadfield supply are appended.

Padfield Filter House, Analysis.

Chalk: 1.54 grains per gallon.

Free Lime: Nil.

Comb. Alk.: 1.26 grains per gallon.

Lime Water Strength: 3.1

Reaction: Alkali.

Albuminoid: 1 grain per gallon.

The five samples of water received on December 30th, 1935, have been examined with results as follows:—

1. First draw: 7b, Paradise, Hadfield:
lead content equals 0.2 parts per 100,000
2. First draw: Tap, Hadfield Library:
lead content equals 0.02 parts per 100,000

			3.	4.	5.
			Rising Main.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.
Colour	...	...	... Brown.	Yellow.	Brown.
pH.	...	...	8.0	5.5	4.0
Lead Content	...	...	nil.	nil.	nil.
Action on Lead. 24 hrs.	...	...	0.03	0.05	0.40
Hardness—					
Temporary	...	...	3.0	1.0	0.5
Permanent	...	...	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total	...	...	5.0	3.0	2.5
Alkalinity in normal terms.			70.	20.	10.
Chalk in grains per gallon	...		2.1	0.7	0.35

Results expressed in parts per 100,000 parts (except chalk content)

Yours truly,

Harri Heap.

(★The latest report indicates that this is likely to prove successful).

Derbyshire County Council.

No. 178.

Bacteriological Report on Water Sample.

Number of Sample 4
 Date Sample taken: 22nd October, 1935.
 Age of Sample in hours 24 in c. c.
 Source of Sample: Filtered Water from Pad-
 field Filter Plant. Sample 23.
 Authority: Glossop Corporation.
 Number of bacteria per c.c. in Agar-Agar after
 24 hours incubation at 37° Centigrade ... 29
 Number of bacteria per c.c. in Agar after
 72 hours incubation at 20° Centigrade ... 124
 Bacillus Coli Communis was present in 35 c.c.

C. F. Peckham,

26/10/1935.

Asst. County Bacteriologist.

SUFFICIENCY OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

During the summer and autumn there was for a while danger of shortage in the Swineshaw area and appeals were made to the public for carefulness. The fewest number of days' supply left in the Swineshaw Reservoir was on 16th September, 1935, when it was estimated there was only enough water left in the reservoir to give a supply for 24 days.

This danger of shortage caused the Waterworks Committee to look for other sources of supply.

I give herewith results of analysis of four additional sources of supply which were considered.

Derbyshire County Council.

No. 156.

Bacteriological Report on Water Sample, Hurst Reservoir.

Number of Sample 2
 Age of Sample in hours Unknown.
 Date Sample taken: 25/9/35.
 Source of Sample: G.18 Hurst Reservoir.
 Authority: Glossop U.
 Number of Bacteria per c.c. in Agar-Agar after
 24 hours incubation at 37° Centigrade ... 9600
 approx.
 Number of Bacteria per c.c. in Agar after
 48 hours incubation at 20° Centigrade ... 5600
 approx.
 Bacillus Coli Communis was present in 1 c.c.

S. M. Ross,

New County Offices,
Derby.

County Bacteriologist.

Date: 28/9/35.

Public Analyst's Department,
Public Health Laboratory,
York Place, Manchester.
18th October, 1935.

Hurst Reservoir.

On October 10th, 1935, I received a sample of water for examination which has yielded results as follows:—

Results in parts per 100,000.

Colour	...	...	...	...	Marked brownish
Sediment	...	...	...	...	Dark brown.
pH.	...	...	...	...	3.5
Lead Content	...	...	...	...	None
Action on Lead, 24 hours	...	...	...	...	2.0
Hardness—					
Temporary	..	...	...	...	None
Permanent	...	...	...	...	2.0
Total	...	...	...	...	2.0
Alkalinity	...	...	...	...	None
Free and Saline Ammonia as NH ₃	...	...	...	...	0.0060
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0370
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	None.
Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0.020
Chlorides	...	...	...	...	1.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C....					1.20

The water is very soft and contains much peaty extract.

The water is extremely lead soluble (E.H.M.M.).

Yours truly,

H. Heap.

Derbyshire County Council.

No. 155.

Bacteriological Report on Water Sample, Culvert Bridge.

Number of Sample 1

Date Sample taken: 25/9/35.

Age of Sample in hours Unknown.

Source of Sample: G.17 Culvert Bridge Stream.

Authority: Glossop U.

Number of Bacteria per c.c. in Agar-Agar after
24 hours incubation at 37° Centigrade ... 6400
approx.

Number of Bacteria per c.c. in Agar after
48 hours incubation at 20° Centigrade ... 3120
approx.

Bacillus Coli Communis was present in 4 c.c.

S. M. Ross,
County Bacteriologist.
New County Offices,
Derby.

Date: 28/9/35.

Derbyshire County Council.

No. 158.

Bacteriological Report on Water Sample.

Number of Sample ... 4
 Age of Sample in hours .. Unknown.
 Date Sample taken: 25/9/35.
 Source of Sample: G.20 Yellow Slack Stream.
 Authority: Glossop U.

Number of Bacteria per c.c. in Agar-Agar after
 24 hours incubation at 37° Centigrade ... 20
 Number of Bacteria per c.c. in Agar after
 48 hours incubation at 20° Centigrade ... 262
 Bacillus Coli Communis was present in 1 c.c.

S. M. Ross,

New County Offices,
 Derby.

County Bacteriologist.

Date: 28/9/35.

Derbyshire County Council.

No. 157.

Bacteriological Report on Water Sample.

Number of Sample ... 3
 Age of Sample in hours .. Unknown.
 Date Sample taken: 25/9/35.
 Source of Sample: G.19 Shelf Stream, Mossy Lea.
 Authority: Glossop U.

Number of Bacteria per c.c. in Agar-Agar after
 24 hours incubation at 37° Centigrade ... 480
 Number of Bacteria per c.c. in Agar after
 48 hours incubation at 20° Centigrade ... 1920
 approx.
 Bacillus Coli Communis was present in 1 c.c.

S. M. Ross,

New County Offices,
 Derby.

County Bacteriologist.

Date: 28/9/35.

These findings suggest that it would be necessary to filter, treat for lead solubility and perhaps chlorinate these waters before they would be considered safe for drinking.

Now the Swineshaw supply is pure and wholesome, but is it adequate in quantity in view of the threatened shortage in September?

I will go into the facts of this question.

The average consumption per head per day of water in the Swineshaw supply area of Glossop is 41 gallons and of this supply—as the Surveyor informs me a little over 4 gallons per head are used industrially—the amount for domestic purposes is about 36·7 gallons.

This appeared to me to be an exceedingly large amount. I therefore thought it right to make enquiries as to the amounts used by other areas of an industrial character, and I herewith give table giving the amounts used per head per day with other details.

Table Showing Details of the Use of Water in Glossop and Other Industrial Areas.

AREA.	Amount of Water used per head—in gallons.		Population— April, 1936 : 12228. May, 1936 : 11978.	Storage capacity in gallons.	Average rainfall in inches.	% of houses on water carriage system.	% waste water closets,	Night flow of water (12 m.p. to 8 a.m.) in gallons.	Total flow of water in 24 hours in gallons
	Domestic and Industrial.	Domestic only.							
*GLOSSOP.									
Whole Borough	43·3	40							
Swinshaw supply area...	41	36·7		56,000,000	50	98·5	11·5	10,000 gallons per hour	502,332
Hadfield sup- ply area	48	46·6	Population— April, 1936. 6731. May, 1936 : 6985.	3 small Reservoirs plus 1 supplemen- tary for compensa- tion water.	50	98·5	11·5	—	327,800
Stockport	28·32	22·53	211,304	672,840,000	43·83	100	2	1,337,000	5,154,000
Long Eaton ...	22	18	25,000	1,500,000	21·41	nearly all	1	Minimum under 1,000 and Maximum 24,000 per hour, figures from one supply (Venturi).	
Huddersfield ...	40·14	29·38	114,500	1,715,000,000	34	93·5	0·3	Unknown	Unknown.
Bacup	24·99	18·6	20,590	134,381,000	49·68	63·6	10	110,000	502,850
Leigh	18·3	13·8	45,420	18,000,000	37·18	99·5	6·6	—	833,000

Table showing Details of the Use of Water in Glossop and Other Industrial Areas—*continued*.

AREA.	Amount of Water used per head—in gallons.		Population Served.	Storage capacity in gallons.	Average rainfall in inches.	% of houses on water carriage system.	% waste water closets.	Night flow of water (12 m.n. to 8 a.m.) in gallons.	Total flow of water in 24 hours in gallons
	Domestic and Industrial.	Domestic only.							
Dukinfield (in Ashton Area)	27·2	16·3	19,010	—	See Ashton District.				
Doncaster	27·5	24·0	67,650	255,000,000	26	99·9	neglig- ible	—	—
Nelson... ..	35·23	26·12	54,006	47,000,000	49	nearly 100	66	Service Reser- voir filled at night	1,740,000
Radcliffe	23·26	18·4	26,980	Joint Board with Bury, etc.	49·12	95	18	—	—
Hyde	22·6	14·5	31,720	Joint Board	—	94	55	—	—
Ilkeston	30·9	23·07	32,781	2,000,000	25	94	about 3	Rate of 20,000 gallons per hour (per Venturi chart).	
Chorley	29·56	—	30,290	—	36·57	98	—	—	—
Chesterfield ...	22	—	85,896	247,000,000	32	93	Nil	469,200	1,262,000
Ashton area ...	25	21	136,000	1,090,939,000	50	98·59	30	465,000	3,159,000
Stalybridge (in Ashton Area)	31	28	24,320	See figures for Ashton Area.					
Colne	25·4	21·0	24,000	80,000,000	40	97	59·9	100,000	650,000

Table showing Details of the Use of Water in Glossop and Other Industrial Areas—continued.

AREA.	Amount of Water used per head—in gallons.		Domestic and Industrial.	Domestic only.	Population Served.	Storage capacity in gallons.	Average rainfall in inches.	% of houses on water carriage system.	% waste water closets.	Night flow of water (12 m. to 8 a.m.) in gallons.	Total flow of water in 24 hours in gallons
Barnsley	22	15.5	72,160	942,000,000	39.47	98	—	—	—	—	3,500,000
	(pre-drought period 24.5)										
Blyth	26	26	33,000	Combined with Newcastle area	88	—	Combined with Newcastle.				
Derby (Area) ...	30.9	19.28	183,000 (area)	10,000,000	28.1	practically all	negligible	1,000,000	5,700,000		
Bristol	26.5	18.83	410,000	2,517,000,000	25.6	100	Information not available.				
Bolton (Area)...	24.8	17.7	251,000	1,825,000,000 for supply, 1,011,000,000 compensation.	42.1	97.8	29.0	112,000 per hour.	7,290,455		
Heywood.....	35	Figure not available	26,140 (area)	700,000,000 (for Heywood and Middleton, etc.)	45.7	87	—	—	—		
Burnley	22.04	17.51	94,300	744,000,000	45	100	55	350,000	2,180,757		
Warrington (Area)	37.9	21.05	112,950 (area)	58,000,000	33.0	44	—	100,000 per hour.	4,139,000		

Table showing Details of the Use of Water in Glossop and Other Industrial Areas—continued.

AREA.	Amount of Water used per head—in gallons.			Population	Storage capacity in gallons.	Average rainfall in inches.	% of houses on water carriage system.	% waste water closets.	Night flow of water (12 m.n. to 8 a.m.) in gallons.	Total flow of water in 24 hours in gallons
Padiham	32·64	31·14		11,640	143,000,000	49	100	0·65	106,160	380,000
Wakefield	32·8	22·7		60,300	893,000,000 for Wakefield water area.	48	100	Nil	Minimum 42,000 per hour (Venturi).	Maximum 290,000 per hour, (Venturi 6,900,000, 3,200,000 of which com- pensation).
Oldham (Area)	21·9	13·8		220,362	2,513,000,000	49·7	100	65	—	5,236,154 for whole area (not counting compensation water).
Bingley	40·0	20 to 25		12,000	10,000,000	36	98	13·6	7,000 to 8,000	200,000 from one reservoir only.
Bury (Area) ...	24·5	19·5		175,000	1,165,000,000	50	95	14	Varies round 5,000 galls. per hour.	4,250,000
Keighley	47·5	32·2		42,350	689,546,000	49·8	84	14	50,000 per hour	2,250,000

Table showing Details of the Use of Water in Glossop and Other Industrial Areas---continued.

AREA.	Amount of Water used per head--in gallons.		Population Served.	Storage capacity in gallons.	Average rainfall in inches.	% of houses on water carriage system.	% waste water closets.	Night flow of water (12 m. to 8 a.m.) in gallons	Total flow of water in 24 hours in gallons
Halifax	Domestic and Industrial	34.8	99,000	2,611,250,000	44.8	95	Nil	1,640,000	12,295,000
		(4 year average)	in detail, 120,000 in bulk					exclusive of compensa- tion	
Batley		51.7	33,890	500,000,000	59.6	99.5	0.49	Not known	1,779,000
New Mills		32	8,300	3,000,000	—	85	—	5,000 gallons per hour	180,000
Blackburn		26.8	119,880	620,000,000	43.9 (at town) (65 at gath'ring ground)	99.5	4.9	9,000 per hour	4,200,000 (winter) 4,600,000 (summer)
Rochdale.....		26.9	136,230	1,079,000,000	53.6	87	.05	1,130,000	3,671,398
Dewsbury		40.3	53,450	Obtained in bulk from Dewsbury & Heckmondwike Board and Halifax supply.	—	98	2	—	2,174,800
Average, other Areas than Glossop...		...	21.3						

* Note.—In Glossop about 1 house in every 5 houses has a Bath. Part of the Swineshaw Supply Area was linked up with the Hadfield Supply in April and May, 1936.

From the table it is seen that in the Swineshaw Area 41 gallons per head are used for all purposes, and 36.7 for domestic purposes only, and in the Hadfield Area 48 gallons per head for all purposes and 46.6 for domestic purposes; the average for the whole of the Borough being approximately 43.3 for all purposes and 40 per head for domestic use only. The average for domestic use in the industrial areas outlined in the table above is approximately 21.3.

What is the reason for the apparent large domestic consumption of water per head in Glossop? Is it that the Glossop people waste water, or do they use baths to an extensive amount? It can't be due to baths, for only about one in five houses in Glossop has a bath, and our public swimming bath has a scheme for filtration which prevents any waste.

Whatever the explanation may be, I leave it to the Borough Surveyor to deal with. An increased supply of water, of course, would be of immense benefit to Glossop, but I would like to see it accomplished by no decrease in purity and by the provision of a bath in every house, and if every house had a bath and every one took a daily bath, it is estimated (by Major Austin Martin, Past President of the Society of Civil Engineers) that about 30 gallons per day should be the probable consumption of water per head per person—7 gallons a head per day less than the Glossop figure.

In the Spring of this year (1936) a portion of the Swineshaw supply area was linked up with the Hadfield supply, the number of houses so transferred being approximately 232, with an estimated number of 780 persons.

*An additional population of 250 will be transferred almost immediately which will give 1,030 transferred from the Swineshaw area.

This transfer to the Hadfield supply area should help to relieve to some extent the situation as to sufficiency or otherwise in the Swineshaw area, which has concerned the Corporation on account of the drought which occurred in last September. There is also a gradual decline in population, which is round about the rate of 1,000 every 10 years for the whole Borough, which should make more water per head available. Would these factors combined with a more intensive campaign to prevent waste help to make the supply quite sufficient for our needs? On the answer to this depends the extent to which augmentation of the water supply is required.

(* This has actually been done as I go to Press).

Section D.—Housing Accommodation.

HOUSING PROGRESS, 1935.

New Temporary Buildings	18
Other Buildings and additions to existing buildings	2
The total number of inhabited houses is now ...	5885
Number of new houses erected during the year:—	
(a) Total	65
(b) Included in (a) Total above, as part of a municipal housing scheme	16

1.—*Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3573
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3573
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	130
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	520
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (requiring closing order).	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	300

2.—*Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :*

Defective waste pipes, leaky roofs, defective windows, accumulations, defective ash-bins, obstructed W.C.'s, traps, drains, sewers, etc., leaky or defective troughs, gutters and down spouts.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers for above ... 480

3.—*Action under Statutory Powers during the year :*

A.—Proceeding under sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	15
---	----

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	by owners	15
(b)	by local authority in default of owners .	0
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a)	by owners	4
(b)	by local authority in default of owners...	0
C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930, and Slum Clearance Orders:—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	102
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished or in process of demolition in pursuance of Demolition Orders	77
D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0
E.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	by owners	0
(b)	by local authority in default of owners ...	0
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0
F.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	0
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	0
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	0

HOUSING (1930) ACT—CLEARANCE AREAS.

On May 14th, 1935, a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held regarding the above, and in due course the following areas were approved as Clearance Areas:—

(1)—WOOLLEY BRIDGE AREA:

12 houses, Nos. 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 128, 130, 132, 126, 124, 122, 120; of these Nos. 110, 112, 114, 128, 130, 132, were occupied, and 18 persons were displaced.

(2)—JACKSON'S COURT AREA:

Nos. 1 and 2; number of persons to be displaced, 4.

(3)—WATERSIDE AREA:

75 houses; of these, only 1 was occupied; most of them were in a ruinous condition; number of persons displaced, 2.

(4)—LINNEY'S COURT AREA:

3 houses, Nos. 4, 5 and 6; of these, No. 6 was ruinous, in the other two, the number of occupiers to be displaced was 18.

(5)—BOWDEN'S YARD AREA:

2 houses, Nos. 9 and 10; number of occupiers to be displaced, 5.

(6)—GLADSTONE STREET AREA:

8 houses, Nos. 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79 and 81; number of persons to be displaced, 23.

In order to rehouse displaced occupiers 16 houses were built in Beech Avenue, and these were occupied in October.

DISINFECTION. 3 houses only were treated by the Hydrocyanic Acid process. The London Fumigation Co., successfully carried out the process without mishap.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED. As I write, the following numbers of houses have been demolished:

Waterside, 42; Linney's Court, 3.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

The Housing Inquiry under the above Act was carried out in November and December, 1935, and the following numbers of houses were found overcrowded :

				Number Inspected.		Number Overcrowded.
All Saints' Ward	...	...	...	1629	...	62
St. James' Ward	...	...	...	2157	...	58
Hadfield Ward...	...	...	...	1859	...	26
				<hr/> 5645		<hr/> 146

The total number of houses in the Borough is 5885, and of these some were not inspected as they were obviously not overcrowded. The percentage of overcrowding is therefore 2.48 of the whole Borough.

Section E.—Food.

MILK.

I give herewith details of the bacteriological examinations of milk samples in 1935:—

**Table Showing Result of Bacteriological Examination
of Milk Samples, 1935.**

No.	Date.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	B. Coli present in			Animal Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.
			$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$	
1.	Mar. 26	8,000		Nil		Nil
2.	Mar. 26	2,000		Nil		Nil
3.	Mar. 26	3,000		Nil		Nil
4.	Mar. 26	9,000		Nil		Nil
5.	May 29	14,000		Nil		Nil
6.	May 29	13,000		Nil		Nil
7.	May 29	6,000		Nil		Nil
8.	May 29	18,000		Nil		Nil
9.	Aug. 23	15,000		Nil		Nil
10.	Aug. 23	8,000		Nil		Nil
11.	Aug. 23	2,000		Nil		Nil
12.	Aug. 23	20,000		Nil		Nil
21.	Oct. 9	2,000		Nil		Nil
22.	Oct. 9	5,000		Nil		Nil
23.	Oct. 9	4,000		Nil		Nil
24.	Oct. 9	2,000		Nil		Nil
29.	Nov. 5	140,000		Nil		Nil
30.	Nov. 5	284,000		Nil		Nil
31.	Nov. 5	332,000		Nil		Nil
32.	Nov. 5	328,000		Nil		Nil

**Table Showing Result of Bacteriological Examination
of Ice-Cream Samples, 1935.**

No.	Date	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	B. Coli present in		
			$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$
13.	Aug. 28	440,000		Positive	
14.	Aug. 28	40,000		Positive	
15.	Aug. 28	3,000		Negative	
16.	Aug. 28	1,108,000		Positive	

TESTING FOR MILK FAT.

49 Samples were tested by the Sanitary Inspector on the Gerber Tester Apparatus for the percentage of Milk Fat; the average for all samples was 3.58 per cent.—a good average.

I give below table showing percentage of fat obtained in all samples tested from 1923 inclusive:—

Milk Samples Fat Percentage, 1923—1935:—

1935	...	...	...	...	3.77
1934	...	...	...	...	3.6
1933	...	...	...	...	3.58
1932	...	...	...	...	3.81
1931	...	...	...	...	3.78
1930	...	...	...	...	3.58
1929	...	...	...	...	3.6
1928	...	...	...	...	3.76
1927	...	...	...	...	3.62
1926	...	...	...	...	3.47
1925	...	...	...	...	3.73
1924	...	...	...	...	3.7
1923	...	...	...	...	3.6

From these data we can have a good idea of the cleanliness, presence of tubercle bacilli and fat percentage of our milk supply.

No tubercle bacilli were found in the 1935 samples.

Our percentage of milk fat works out at 3.67 per cent.

WORK DONE DURING 1935.

COWSHEDS:

Total number of Cowsheds in District	...	...	90
Total number of Farms in District...	...	...	49
New Cowsheds built	...	...	0
Sheds not now used for milk beasts	...	...	1
New shed floors laid	...	...	5
Shed floors repaired	...	...	12
Feeding troughs repaired or provided	...	...	0
Lighting and ventilation improved	...	...	0
Lofts removed	...	...	0
Loft floors improved	...	...	0
Drain inlets removed to outside	...	...	0

Drainage provided	...	...	...	...	...	0
Walls rendered in cement	...	..	...	...	...	2
Standing paved	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sheds remodelled internally	...	...	...	...	...	2
Approach paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sheds cleaned up	...	...	...	...	...	10
Manure dumps moved	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manure dumps improved	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of sheds at which work is completed	...					5
Number of sheds at which work is in progress	...					0

FARMS:

New dairies built	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Farms since given up	...	...	...	...	...	0

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:—

I hereby give details of analysis and examinations carried out in 1935:—

OFFICIAL SAMPLES:

Milk	13
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

INFORMAL SAMPLES:

Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dried Milks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cheap Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Apples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total								60

No prosecutions during 1935, but in two instances vendors were warned regrading fat deficiency in milk.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

(All voluntarily surrendered).

For Tuberculosis:	5 Bovine Carcases & Organs.
	1 Calf.
	2 Bovine Forequarters.
	17 Bovine Lungs.
	5 Swine Heads.
	2 Bovine Livers.
For Hydated & Parasitic Cysts:	18 Bovine Livers.
	20 Sheep Livers.
	10 Bovine Lungs.
	3 Pig Lungs.
For Inflammation:	3 Swine Lungs.
For Septicaemia:	1 Pig.

OTHER FOODS:—

Decomposition:	17½ lbs. Bacon.
	39 lbs. Jellied Veal.
	12 lbs. Cooked Meat.
	144 tins Condensed Milk.

NUTRITION.

Part of our area (Hadfield) is acutely distressed, 50 per cent. of men are unemployed, and an investigation regarding home dietaries is being made.

School children in this area (Hadfield) after an exhaustive investigation (see School Medical Officer's Report, 1934) had been found to be greatly undernourished. Can this not be prevented? Surely it would be wise to deal with the child before it goes to school and prevent this undernourishment at its source. In Schools meals are now provided; but pre-school children are very inadequately dealt with.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, 1935.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1).	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories 63 (Including Factory Laundries)	210	0	Nil.
Workshops 68 (Including Workshop Laundries)	315	0	Nil.
Bakeries 70			
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	78	0	Nil.
Total ... 201	603	0	Nil.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :— *				
Want of Cleanliness ...	10	10	--	Nil.
Total	10	10	—	Nil.

* Included in those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were 2 cases during the year which were treated at home by private doctors, no impairment of vision was caused.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

GENERAL.

No change in procedure since 1931.

Antitoxin is given on application to private doctors free of charge for treating Diphtheria and in cases of Pneumonia Immunogen is supplied; Scarlet Fever Antitoxin is also used for severe cases of Scarlet Fever.

Toxoid Antitoxin is given to immunise children against Diphtheria and is also used for the Infectious Hospital staff. Schick Testing is carried out where indicated.

So far, immunising against Scarlet Fever has not been adopted.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN GLOSSOP.

No change since 1931.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, or Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

No action was necessary in 1935 under the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, or Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

There is a Tuberculosis Care Committee in Glossop; this Committee of which the M.O.H. is Secretary and the Tuberculosis Officer and Tuberculosis Nurse are members, supplies milk to tubercular persons and assists in other ways, such as provision of shelters, additional clothes where this is necessary for going to the Sanatorium. It may be said that any person in the Borough who is suffering from Tuberculosis and who requires additional nourishment can obtain such through this Committee. The Committee works in close association with the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and cases are recommended by them for assistance.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Health Committee have decided to build a new hospital, or to enter into negotiations for accommodation with a neighbouring Authority.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1935*

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
25 ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
35 ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	6	3	0	2	1	4	1	0

* Specify the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths, and a note as to the efficiency of notification of tuberculosis in the area: No deaths were unnotified.

Is there evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in a particular occupation in the area? No

Health Propaganda.

The Journal "Better Health" is issued monthly and distributed to Mothers, Teachers and members of the Public generally. Precautions relating to Diphtheria and Influenza are also circulated through the local press.

Health Films were shown to all children between 11 and 14 years during Health Week at the two picture houses.

The Thirteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector,

FOR THE
Year Ending 31st December, 1935.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and Burgesses
of the Borough of Glossop.*

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I herewith submit to you my Thirteenth Annual Report respecting the work of the Health Department which most intimately concerns me in my position as Sanitary Inspector.

The year under review (1935) has been a very busy one, especially during the last few months when we had a serious outbreak of Diphtheria in the Hadfield Ward. Previous to this we had the work of dealing with six Clearance Areas (a total of 102 houses unoccupied and occupied), and the rehousing of the displaced tenants, disinfecting of furniture, clothing, etc.; and then last, but certainly not the least, the work of the Housing Overcrowding Survey was commenced in December. At the time of making this report (March, 1936) the figures regarding overcrowding in this Borough are now available. The full report will be presented to the Council at a later date. I am pleased to find the percentage of overcrowded houses both as regards number of persons, non-separation of sexes, etc., was lower than I had anticipated; I hope the Council will promptly deal with the work of providing new houses for these overcrowded persons, taking the worst cases first. All these additional duties have made it impossible to carry out the routine inspections to the various Bakeries, Workshops, Cowsheds and Dairies and if it had not been for the able and willing assistance of Mr. K. Appleton (pupil assistant) I should have had to ask for the appointment of an assistant Inspector to help with the work under the various Housing Acts. The work regarding the abolition of Privy Middens and Cesspits and the substitution of Ash Bins and Fresh Water Closets therefor in the Gamesley Area is still making progress, and I am hoping all these insanitary conveniences will be done away with before the end of this year. Hundreds of notices, verbal, informal and legal, have been issued to the Owners or Agents of properties which required repairs, such as defective roofs, troughs, gutters or fall pipes, defective plaster, broken or defective stair treads, want of hand-rails, defective windows, etc., etc. As a general rule (of course there are exceptions) the Owners or Agents carry out these works when notified without waiting for a Legal Notice being served.

SCAVENGING (HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE).

This work is under the supervision of the Borough Surveyor's Department. The figures regarding Conveniences, Ash Bins, etc., are approximately as follows: 26 Privy Middens, 57 Pail Conveniences, 60 Ashpits and 3,860 Ash Bins. All the contents of the Ash Bins cleared weekly; the contents of Offal Bins twice weekly, and the Ashpits and Middens are cleared as occasion demands. The removal of the contents of Privy Middens and Pails is undertaken by various carting contractors. The contents of Ash Bins and the Dry Ashpits are taken to the various Tip dumps and disposed of by means of the Controlled Tipping System. We have no Refuse Destructor nor Steam Disinfector plant provided in this Borough.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	12453
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	20
Informal Notices (written or verbal)	...	...	...	1720

(See Report of M.O.H.).

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of Purveyors of Milk registered with the Health Department, and residing in the Borough, is 109. These consist of 60 Milk Shops, which are retailing "cartoned" or bottled milk (Raw or Sterilized) and 49 Farmer producers. The Modern Dairies, Market Street, has "closed down" and the Schools are now supplied with "Pasteurised Milk" through the Co-op. Society. The milk is pasteurised by the United Co-op. Dairies Ltd., Broadway, Failsworth, Manchester. Many of the Milk shopkeepers are retailing bottled Sterilized Milk, this milk is brought into the Borough by the Cheshire Sterilized Milk Coy., Stockport; and a few are retailing Raw Milk in bottles or cartons. The figures regarding Farms, Cowsheds, Dairies, etc., are the same as last year. viz.: 49 Farms, 90 Cowsheds, 49 Dairies. The farmers bringing milk into this Borough from farms outside the Borough Boundary number 45. They are all Producer-retailers.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the past year the Milks which were analysed by Mr. H. Heap totalled 26. These consisted of 3 samples Sterilized Milk, 1 sample Pasteurised and 22 samples Raw Milk. With the exception of two samples of Raw Milk (which were slightly deficient in Fats) all the samples were certified to be Genuine. The Analyst did not advise prosecutions in the two cases referred to, but a warning letter was forwarded to the vendor. The Milk Fats on all the samples averaged 3.77%. Forty-nine samples of various Milks—Sterilized, Raw or Pasteurised—have been tested for Fat content on the Gerber Tester. The average of the Milk Fats on all these samples was 3.58%. This is a good average.

CLEANLINESS OF MILK.

The various Milks which have been tested for us by the Bacteriologist at Derby have been found free from B. Coli, and the count has also been very low; the highest count being 332.000 and the lowest 2.000. The cleanliness of the Milk supply has certainly improved especially during the last ten years or so. We have several farmers in this district who are selling Grade A Milk (accredited Milk Scheme), some who are Bottling Milk, one who is supplying Milk in waxed cartons, and many who are still retailing from the Churn Cans. I am of the opinion that in the near future the Farmer-producers will be called upon to deal with this Milk retailing by a different method than the "Churn Can, Carrying Can, Measure system." No matter what methods are adopted, extreme cleanliness is the keynote of clean milk production.

TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Last year, 1934, I reported that all the Milk samples which were sent to Derby had been found free from Tubercle Bacilli. I am glad to be able to report that no T.B. has been found in any of the Milk samples taken during 1935. I must point out, however, that owing to pressure of Housing and Overcrowding, etc., only twenty samples of Milk were sent away to the Bacteriologist, so naturally this does not represent the average of the Milk supplied in this Borough. If pressure of work allows me, I hope to deal with more samples of Raw Milk during 1936 as of course this is the fairest test regarding freedom or otherwise of the milk from Tubercle Bacilli. Now that the Derbyshire County Council have appointed Veterinary Surgeons to regularly visit the Cowsheds in the County and examine the cattle therein, we shall no doubt be able to look forward to the time when the Raw Milk supply is free from Tubercle Bacilli. To my mind such supervision and examination of the milch cattle has been long delayed.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK, CREAM, Etc.

Owing to being engaged with the work of Slum Clearance, Housing Overcrowding Survey, etc., I have only taken 20 samples of Milk for Bacteriological examination during the year under review. These samples were a mixed lot and comprised Raw, Sterilized, Pasteurised and Raw Cartoned Milks. All the samples were certified by the Bacteriologist at Derby to be free from B. Coli and Tubercle Bacilli. This is very satisfactory and I hope the results are as satisfactory when samples are dealt with during the present year.

Several samples of Water have also been tested by the Bacteriologist and four samples of Ice Cream were obtained and forwarded to Derby to be tested for the Bacterial Count and also the presence or otherwise of B. Coli. For the results of these various tests I must refer to the report of the M.O.H.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

As the Sampling Officer appointed under the Food and Drugs Acts I have been responsible for the obtaining of 60 samples of various commodities. These consisted of: Milk 26, Apples 6, Dried Milks 5, Sweets 17, Tea 6. With the exception of two samples of Milk the certificates from Mr. Harri Heap, the Public Analyst, stated the samples were Genuine. Referring to the two samples of Milk. The Public Analyst did not advise prosecution, as probably the Milk was "as produced by the cow," but the extra time between milking periods might account for the loss of Fats. A letter of warning was sent to the vendors and further samples will be taken in the near future. The average Milk Fats on all the samples was 3.77%. This is a very good average, and is an improvement on last year's average.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.

The same procedure is followed as in previous years in dealing with Rats or Mice Infestations; i.e.: All known cases of infestation are regularly dealt with either by the use of some of the proprietary poisons, or by using the Gassing Machine. By this method we are able to keep the pests somewhat under control. At present the Tip dump at Padfield is giving us the most trouble, but I hope during the next few weeks to be able to reduce the pests in that vicinity. The general public may have free of charge certain proprietary Rat Poisons if they will apply to the Health Office. As mentioned before, the cost of the poisons, etc., is infinitesimal compared with the damage caused by these pests.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

During the year 1935 the following Carcasses, Meat, Organs, etc., have been condemned as being diseased, unsound, or unfit for human food. All were voluntarily surrendered to the Inspector. There were no prosecutions.

For Tuberculosis:	5 Bovine Carcasses & Organs
	1 Calf.
	2 Forequarters.
	17 Bovine Lungs.
	5 Swine Heads.
	2 Bovine Livers.
For Hydatid & Parasitic Cysts:	18 Bovine Livers.
	20 Sheep Livers.
	10 Bovine Lungs.
	3 Pig Lungs.
For Inflammation:	3 Lungs, Swine.
For Septicæmia:	1 Pig.
Other Foods—Decomposition.	17½ lbs. Bacon.
	39 lbs. Jellied Veal.
	12 lbs. Cooked Meat.
	144 Tins Condensed Milk.

As pointed out in my previous Reports the quality of the animals slaughtered for human food in this Borough is certainly very good. The percentage of diseased animals is very infinitesimal as can be seen from the figures given above.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

We have still the same number of Slaughter-Houses, viz., 15, which are used regularly for the slaughtering of animals therein. Some of our butchers now buy dead meat, most of which is slaughtered at Ashton or Manchester and is then brought to Glossop for sale. To maintain effective supervision over all the killing, dressing, etc., is well nigh impossible, and without the use of the Motor Cycle or Bus I could not do the amount of inspecting which I now do. As mentioned before, a Public Slaughter-House at Glossop and one at Hadfield would make my work so much easier, but it is a very difficult problem to be able to make any new arrangements which would suit all the butchers in the Borough. I must state that the butchers and slaughter-men work with me very well indeed, and notify me (mostly by telephone if the Office is closed) of any signs of disease they may find when dressing the carcasses. The fact, however, still remains that complete supervision cannot be carried out until the number of Slaughter-Houses is made less. The number of visits made during the year was 652. As a general rule the Slaughter-Houses, Lairages, Pens, etc., are kept in a cleanly condition. I have had to notify a few occupiers as to failure to re-limewash, but these neglects were promptly attended to after notification.

BAKERIES AND BAKEHOUSES.

We have now 70 Bakeries and Bakehouses in the Borough; those with mechanical power being classed as Factories and those without as Workshops. In a few instances, I had to draw the occupiers' attention to the want of renewing of the limewashing. As a general rule, however, the occupiers do keep these places clean. I made 78 visits of inspection to the Bakehouses.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

All our registered Offensive Trades are connected with the trade of Tripe Dressing. The number of these places is 5. I have made 104 visits of inspection to these places. In two cases I found that the occupier had neglected to renew the limewashing. This was done when attention was drawn to the omission.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of Factories, Workshops and Bakeries on our Registers is 201. These consist of 70 Bakeries, 63 Factories and 68 Workshops. Six hundred and three visits have been made to these places during the year under review. I have had no serious complaints to make. There were ten cases of neglect to renew the limewashing, but upon notifying the owner or occupier this was attended to.

SMOKE ABATEMENT ACT, 1926.

During the summer months many complaints were received about the emission of noxious fumes and gritty particles from a certain works chimney in the St. James's Ward. Many methods were suggested and tried to see if the nuisance could be abated. At the time of writing, these seem to have been successful, and only two complaints have been received as to this particular nuisance during the last three months.

SEWERS, DRAINS AND BUILDINGS.

Through the courtesy and kindness of the Borough Surveyor (G. Faulds, Esq.), I am able to give details of works carried out or supervised by his Department:—

Dwelling Houses erected (new)	...	...	65
Alterations and Extensions	...	...	2
Temporary Buildings	...	...	18

DISINFECTION AND DEFESTATION.

The approximate total number of rooms dealt with during the year under review was 900. Owing to the outbreak of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria during January, February and March, and the serious outbreak of Diphtheria (Padfield district) in November and December the Department had to deal with the disinfecting of the infected houses, schools, etc. A large number of houses which were infested with insect pests such as bugs, cockroaches, silver-fish, wood-lice, earwigs, etc., have been sprayed, powdered or gassed. This work alone took up a very considerable portion of my time, but from a health standpoint it is a very necessary work. The methods adopted are the same as were in use last year, i.e., Formic Acid Gas, Formaldehyde Liquid Spray, Insecticidal Liquid, and Insect Powder. Several houses in the Slum Clearance Area were dealt with by the London Fumigation Coy., using their patent Zyklon process (Hydro-Cyanide Gas). The beds, bedding, etc., were taken to the Steam Disinfector at Hyde and dealt with there. Several beds, mattresses, etc., have been destroyed by burning after cases of malignant disease. We have no Steam Disinfector nor Refuse Destructor.

I must again tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, my fellow Officials, the Staff of the Health Department, and especially my late pupil assistant, Mr. K. Appleton, for all the kind help and assistance they have so readily given during a very arduous year.

I am, your obedient Servant,

HARRY DANE, CERT.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

Sanitary and Housing Inspector.

Food and Drugs Inspector.

Meat Inspector.

Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops Inspector.

March, 1936.

